

# Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1916.

Mind is the only diadem of power.  
—Gerald Massey.

### An All-Powerful State

There were two news dispatches in The Republican yesterday which ought to be instructive to those who believe that the government should go into those lines of business which seem to lie within the fields of private endeavor—among them the manufacture of ammunition, armor plate and munitions of war generally. We do not believe, we may explain, that the government should refrain from undertaking such enterprises for the benefit of private citizens who happen to have engaged in them, but because they are of a nature that enables private citizens to conduct them to the better advantage.

One of the dispatches relates to the effort of the British government to fix the maximum prices of metals entering into the manufacture of munitions. The other dispatch describes a further step by the German government to suppress speculation during the war and to control the market from the standpoint of the country's business interests.

The step in Germany is one along the line of a fixed policy of the government entered upon long before the war and a part of the general policy of the government, where the interests of the state—of all the people—are paramount over the interests of the individual or a group of individuals. The step in Great Britain is an innovation, born of necessity, a necessary one to meet the evil of private speculation at the expense of the state, that is, of all the people.

In Germany, this is an easy thing to do; in Great Britain, necessary as it is, it is revolutionary and is apt to be regarded as an invasion of the rights of the individual, as it would be regarded in this country. But the United States, as well as Great Britain, must come to it some time, though not necessarily through war. Economic conditions will ultimately force it. We have, in fact, partially recognized the right of such invasion, in our laws for the regulation of corporations and private service companies.

Great fortunes have already been made out of the war by English manufacturers and merchants. The foundations of many of the great fortunes of this country were laid during the civil war, by the sale of shoddy clothing and shoes and unfit food for the soldiers at extravagant prices. So open and general were such frauds against the government that a certain stigma attached to the army contractor, whether honest or dishonest. In our little Spanish-American war there were extensive frauds in furnishing supplies to the army. Our soldiers were fed on "embalmed beef," and nobody was punished for it. The government was regarded as the legitimate prey of every man who could secure an army contract.

Napoleon used to have French army contractors shot for doing the things that we rather expected our army contractors to do in the civil war and the Spanish-American war. We could expect the same things to be done if war were to break out now, and such things are being done by English contractors in the present war. But German contractors, who are afraid to go to hell, do not do them.

We should carry our work of supervision and regulation further. It should be rigidly extended over every enterprise by which the government is served. Citizens, of course, should not be made to serve the government without just and proper remuneration, but they should not be allowed to rob the government, or get inordinately rich in their service of the government. In Germany, the government does not own the great munition factories, but it controls them, so it controls everything else, absolutely. It treats them generously, but in time of war it calls upon them to serve it first, and if need be, exclusively.

The government, and no government, can afford to own great plants for the manufacture of guns, armor plate, and ammunition. The machinery used in them is of the costliest kind. It wears out rapidly and is apt to become obsolete even more rapidly. If we were engaged in perpetual warfare, or were continually engaged in preparation for warfare, then, of course, it would pay the government to own these plants.

The best thing for the government to do is to patronize the private concerns when it needs their products, and to pass such laws and make such changes, if need be, in our constitution to command the service of the private plants and to fix a just and reasonable price for that service. The government should also be able to place those who try to make money out of national misfortunes where they would never again need money.

### Schools and Their Cost.

We have lately seen a boastful dispatch from Sacramento, California, glorifying in the fact that California is spending more money, according to its population, for its public schools than Massachusetts spends. The annual per capita expenditure in Massachusetts is about \$44; in California it is \$56. There is nothing in these facts, standing alone, to justify boasting. The reputation of a state with respect to its schools rests on the character of the schools and not on the cost of them.

The school system of Massachusetts is regarded as a model one. California also has excellent schools, perhaps as good as those of the Bay State, but they

do not rank as high, and the mere expenditure of any amount of money will not increase their rank.

In Massachusetts money for the roads and the schools is spent with the greatest care. As little as possible is wasted. The machinery is so efficient that there is little or no lost motion. In California, though the schools are excellent, there is said to be a characteristic open-handedness that does not take a close account of expenditures. It may be the too great liberality of the bounding west. But a dollar for the schools of California and a dollar for the schools of Massachusetts are two very different pieces of money. The difference may be illustrated by the difference in price of gasoline in the various zones established by the Standard Oil company.

The expenditure of \$44 per capita in Massachusetts ought to account for the good schools of that state, while in other states, where the expenditure of money is not so carefully guarded, there is little relation between the amount of the appropriation for the schools and the excellence of the schools.

We have good schools in this state, and especially in this county, where, we believe, the expenditure is a little less than \$40. Yet we have seen that a part of this money has been uselessly expended and that by making certain reforms we can either cut down the expenditures or increase the efficiency of our schools.

Sacramento's boast that California is paying \$12 more per capita for public schools than Massachusetts is like the mere statement of a man that he has paid \$12 more for a suit of clothes than his neighbor, though the clothes of the latter may be the better.

### A Federal Censorship

There are several reasons why the federal government should establish a censorship of the films which are presented to the American people through the moving picture houses. The making and presentation of these pictures has become one of the great industries of the country, and one which will increase from year to year. It already involves the investment of many millions of dollars and the expenditure of many more millions annually. We do not think a federal censorship, or, for that matter, any censorship, is needed so much to prevent the making of bad or immoral pictures, as to establish a uniformity of idea throughout the country as to what should be shown from the screens. The makers of bad films have already learned that it does not pay, and moving picture houses generally understand that the showing of them is harmful to their general business.

We understand that all of the larger film producing concerns favor the federal censorship for the reason we have mentioned, and to rid themselves of the annoying, and often corrupt and foolish, local boards of censors. The larger concerns have tried themselves to accomplish this through the National Board of Censors of their own creation, and, therefore, not an official body. However wise may have been the rulings of the National Board, they have not always been accepted, but local boards have been created, with the result that a picture that has been passed by the National Board may be approved in one locality and rejected in another.

This, at times, has worked a hardship on moving picture houses which have received in its regular course of a circuit some picture which the manager of the movie would rather not have received, knowing that it would not win the approval of the local board.

But we are not sure that the federal government can replace the local boards with a federal board, desirable as such a thing may be. To attempt to do so may be resented successfully as an interference with not only state rights, but as an attempt to deprive cities and communities of their police powers to create such boards for the safe-guarding of the morals of the city or community, according to the local idea of morality.

The people of this valley will feel a deep sympathy with those of the Yuma valley who have suffered so severely from unprecedented floods. There is no other section of the country that has developed so rapidly within the last half dozen years as that region lying along the lower Colorado, which has been a good servant but a bad mistress. All Arizonians should join in a request to the federal government to take such immediate steps as may be necessary to relieve the situation in the Yuma valley.

What Colonel House, the president's special representative and inspector extraordinary, director of American embassies throughout the world, is expected to accomplish the president has not stated. But we know of the result of the "mischievous meddling" of the president's special representatives in Mexico, who are supposed to be responsible in large part for the disgraceful and fatal Mexican policy of this country.

The attitude of Japan toward the proposed change of the form of the Chinese government indicates a Japanese belief that one monarchy in that part of the world is enough.

We will not believe that Villa has been captured until we have seen an attested photograph of his dead body with the bullet holes in it.

### OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES

Little Nelly told little Anita what she termed a "little fib."  
Anita—A fib is the same as a story and a story is the same as a lie.  
Nelly—No, it's not.  
Anita—Yes, it is, because my father said so, and my father is a professor at the university.  
"I don't care if he is. My father is a real estate man and he knows more about lying than your father."

"Johnson," a school master, said: "Can you tell me how iron was first discovered?"  
"Yes, sir."  
"Well, tell the class who your information is on that point."  
"I heard father say yesterday that they smelt it."

The kiddie chanced to sit near a plate containing apple parings. After a long wait, during which no offer was made of hospitality, the child finally blurted out:

"I smell apples."  
"Yes," said the lady of the house, "you smell those parings."  
"Parings, nothing," exclaimed the kiddie, "I smell whole apples."

Unto you first God, having raised up his Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities.—Acts iii, 26.

## FEDERATION STATE CLUBS TO BE HEADED BY MRS. HENRY MORGAN

Executive Board Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs.  
Mrs. Henry Morgan, Wilcox, president.  
Mrs. McDonald Robinson, Tucson, first vice-president.  
Mrs. Albert Robinson, Tucson, second vice-president.  
Mrs. J. L. B. Alexander, Phoenix, recording secretary.  
Mrs. J. W. Smith, Wilcox, corresponding secretary.  
Mrs. W. A. Kent, Prescott, treasurer.  
Mrs. E. F. Henn, Flagstaff, auditor.

After a twelve-hour journey from Tucson to Phoenix, by automobile, boat, wagon and train, the local delegates to the fourteenth annual convention to the state federation of women's clubs have returned. The first delegation arrived late Saturday night and last evening Mrs. Henry D. Ross, former state president, Mrs. John Bennett, Jr., president of the Woman's club, and other well known representatives of the local clubmen reached home, tired but enthusiastic over the events of the brilliant gathering.

From Tucson to Florence the trip was made by automobile. Then club training was demonstrated, for not one in the party on either day had an attack of "nerves" when ferried across the raging Gila. A lumber wagon driven with Indian ponies took the club women to the station, where they mounted the train for home.

But, despite the inconveniences caused by rain and flood, not a member regrets having been in attendance at the "three days' convention. The splendid spirit of good fellowship prevailed and the meeting was the most harmonious in the history of the federation.

Mrs. Ross presided in her characteristic way, combining rare executive ability with her unfailing tact. The program was carried out to the letter, the only change being in the social events. Owing to the heavy rain a drive to the San Xavier mission had to be canceled, but a delightful amateur performance was substituted. The Tucson clubs were most hospitable and the guests unappreciative of their efforts.

While the utmost harmony was apparent, the presidential election was spirited. Mrs. Henry Morgan of Wilcox received 59 votes while Mrs. H. M. Chaggett, former first vice-president, ran her a close second with a vote of 56. The Phoenix delegates were not instructed, but are well pleased with the result of the election. Mrs. J. L. B. Alexander represents this city as recording secretary and Miss Lucy Terrill Ellis, also of this city, was chosen general federation secretary.

Delegates to the biennial convention of the general federation, which meets in New York the latter part of May, were elected. Mrs. G. W. Williams of Chicago, Mrs. Albert Robinson of Tucson and Miss Lucy Terrill Ellis will be the delegates to represent Arizona, and the alternates will include Mrs. H. D. Evans of Mesa, Mrs. J. L. B. Alexander, Mrs. E. M. Leeper and Mrs. Albert Steinfield of Tucson. In connection with general federation work, the report of Mrs. U. G. Wilder of Yuma of the mid-land field in Arizona was of interest second only to the president's address. By Mrs. Ross, which appeared in full in Sunday's issue of The Republican.

Resolutions considered  
Several important resolutions were adopted. The state federation went on record as opposed to the class of entertainment offered on the joy zone of the fair. A communication from the Tempe Woman's club enclosing a petition protesting against the gambling games and immoral dances was read and a resolution of protest was passed with an overwhelming majority. This action was taken some time ago by the Phoenix Civic League and the Arizona Congress of Mothers.

Mrs. J. L. B. Alexander received the endorsement of the federation of the Keating-Owens child labor bill, in the interest of which she has already obtained the individual support of some half dozen organizations.

The movement to make a national park of the Grand Canyon was endorsed. The white slave traffic came in for a share of attention, and the club will make an effort to have the legislature change the marriage age of girls from 14 to 16.

The Baby Saving week, March 4-11, under the auspices of the federal service bureau, received endorsement.

The clubs will co-operate in a state wide clean-up week during the Arbor day period, to be recognized in the northern part of the state, April 3-8, and in the southland from January 31 to February 5.

In response to the request of the Navy League, the federation agreed to co-operate in the cause of patriotism with club discussion on the subject.

The state president's traveling fund, presented by Mrs. H. D. Ross, was endorsed. By motion of Mrs. Ross, Mrs. H. J. McClatchie, first president of the Arizona Federation, was placed on the honorary roll.

A protest against tipping was carried. The club women believe that if tipping were not in vogue, higher wages would be the result.

The trade at home movement was advocated by Mrs. Ross and a paper on the subject was read by Mrs. H. D. Evans of Mesa.

Secretary Henry Myers of the Tucson chamber of commerce presented the merchant's viewpoint.

A general discussion followed and the support of the convention offered for a better understanding of material, prices and payments.

An effort was made to pass a resolution condemning prizes at parties, but it failed in passage. Gambling and playing cards for prizes were not considered parallel.

One hundred and nineteen delegates were present. Of that number, from Phoenix were Mrs. Henry D. Ross, Mrs. J. L. B. Alexander, Mrs. John Bennett, Jr., Mrs. Anell Martin, Mrs. Harold Baxter, Mrs. George Olney, Mrs. James Griffin, Mrs. William Plancy, Mrs. A. W. Merrill, Mrs. Raymond Hattin, Mrs. T. E. Irvine, Mrs. D. D. Crabb, Miss Lucy Terrill Ellis and Miss Mary Muldred Smith.

## COMPLETE PROGRAM OF STOCKMEN'S MEET

Visitors to Be Kept Busy for Three Whole Days

Following is the complete program planned out for the convention of the American National Live Stock Association at El Paso, starting today:

Monday, January 24

Executive committee meets at 10 a. m. at Hotel Paso del Norte.

8:00 p. m.—Banquet to officers, executive committee and invited guests by El Paso chamber of commerce. Music by Ann Sordam orchestra and orchestra Tipico. Gentlemen's cabaret, Spanish dancing and music. Hotel Paso del Norte.

Dinner is invited on every subject presented. The convention is held in the Texas Grand Theater.

Tuesday, January 25, 1916

9:30 a. m.—Serenade of officers of American National Live Stock Association.

10:00 a. m.—Music: Sixteenth United States Infantry band. Convention called to order. Invocation: Rev. L. R. Milliken. Address of welcome: Hon. Tom C. Lea, Mayor of El Paso, Mr. J. H. Nations, president of Pomulande & Southwestern Stockmen's Association. Response to address of welcome: H. A. Jastro, packer, Calif. Annual address of president: Dwight B. Board, "Live Stock Conditions in Mexico." J. D. Jackson, president California Association of Texas; "Eliminating Live Stock Loans." Marion Sumner, Ft. Worth, Texas, member Federal Reserve bank; "Live Stock Conditions in Western Canada." Dr. S. E. Talmie, vice president Western Canada Live Stock Union, Victoria, B. C.

2:00 p. m.—Races at the track of the Jockey Club Juarez, Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. By the kindness of Col. Matt. Winn, president of the Jockey Club Juarez, all boxes will be reserved for visiting ladies and the grand stand for visiting live stock men.

8 p. m.—Reception and musical for visiting ladies—Hotel Paso del Norte.

Tuesday evening at the banquet hall on ninth floor of Paso del Norte Hotel

8:00 p. m.—Illustrated lectures: "Prevention of Losses of Live Stock by Poisonous Plants," Dr. C. D. Marsh, veterinarian U. S. department of agriculture. "Hygiene in Central Asia," Dr. C. C. Young, Bolen, Texas.

Wednesday, January 26, 1916

9:30 a. m.—Serenade of leading hotels, 8th United States Cavalry band.

10:00 a. m.—Music by 8th United States Cavalry band; "Municipal Abolition" I. T. Pryor, San Antonio, Texas; "Moral Problems," A. E. de Biogles, chairman committee on markets, E. L. Burke, Omaha, Neb., and others; "Why Public Domain Should be Leased," Frank J. Hagenbath, president National Food Growers' Association. Report of Attorney Sam H. Cowan, "What Range Sanitation Will Accomplish," G. W. Barnes, Live Stock Specialist, Tucson, Ariz.; "Barred Sheep Conditions from A Live Stock Man's Standpoint," O. M. Plummer, chairman committee on education of American National Live Stock Association.

2:00 p. m.—Automobile ride over El Paso. Starting from Hotel Paso del Norte.

4:00 p. m.—Grand military drill and exhibition at United States military post at Fort Bliss, participated in by the 9th cavalry, 4th Infantry, 7th Infantry, 16th Infantry, 20th Infantry and 4th Field Artillery. Music by four United States army regimental bands.

Autos having visitors in charge will include Fort Bliss in their route allowing guests to view the military maneuvers.

9:00 p. m.—Ball for visiting ladies and gentlemen. Ballroom of the Hotel Paso del Norte.

Thursday, January 27

9:30 a. m.—Serenade of leading hotels, 4th United States Infantry band.

10:00 a. m.—Music 8th United States Infantry band. "Grazing Experiments on the Range Reserve," W. C. Barnes, forest service, Washington, D. C.; "The Application of the Proposed Perishable Stock Raising Homestead Bill to our Western Grazing Ranges," Prof. J. J. Thornber of University of Arizona; "Extinction of Predatory Wild Animals," Victor Culbertson, chairman committee on predatory wild animals; "The Interest of the Cattle Raiser in Oleomargarine Taxation," B. W. Couch, president of Texas Cattle Seed Crushers' Association. Consideration of resolutions.

2:00 p. m.—Report of executive committee, reports of other committees, election of officers; selection of next

## DODGE BROTHERS WINTER CAR

Like the car itself, these winter bodies are strong but light; and the motor therefore retains all its liveliness and flexibility.

The detachable top is lined with cloth. The lighting is by electricity. The lines are graceful and the finish in keeping with that of the car.

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TUCSON—BISBEE

place of meeting; unfinished business; adjournment.

4:00 to 6:00 p. m.—Reception given by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nations, 991 McGoffin avenue, for all visiting gentlemen and their ladies.

### ACCORDING TO SCRIPTURE.

Following is an extract from a British naval bluejacket's letter home. Mother, it is sometimes hot out here when the shells are dropping all about you and the submarines are hovering round, and you may strike a mine at any minute.

At first I was a bit scared, but I remembered the words of the minister who preached to us when he said: "Men, men, in times of trial and danger look upward." I did look upward, mother, and if there wasn't a blooming aeroplane dropping bombs on us—New York American.

### A SPOILED CHILD

First Mother—Mrs. Clancy, yer child is badly spoiled.

Second Mother—Gawan will ye.

First Mother—Well, if you don't believe it, come and see what the steam roller did to it—Harvard Lampoon.

### Where the People May Have Hearing

### DAMON AND PYTHIAS

In the columns of your Sunday paper, headed "Lodge Lore" and in the items entitled "Knights of Pythias," I notice that our enthusiastic lodge correspondent, inadvertently, I think, committed an error in announcing the fact that one of the local "movie" theaters would show Damon and Pythias pictures Sunday and endorsing such a Sunday entertainment. In the first place unless the film is one that is endorsed by the order it should not have any endorsement from members of the order, and in the second place, the order of Knights of Pythias does not endorse or encourage Sunday entertainments of any kind. That the people may know the principles and policy of the order I here quote as much of Paragraph 370 of the Supreme Statutes of the order as is applicable: "No body or organization of this order, nor are member thereof, shall use the name of the order in connection with any excursion meeting, concert or other entertainment given on the first day of the week, commonly known as Sunday."

Sincerely yours,

J. H. EVANS.

(During the three days mentioned by Mr. Evans Phoenix was cut off from communication with his part of the world. There was too much water in between. It is hard to get the news under such conditions—too much water. It is different with fool editorials. The more water on the brain of the editor, the more such editorials as those of which Mr. Evans complains.)

The best way in which to have your estate handled is through the Phoenix Title & Trust Company  
18 N. 1st Avenue

or in any printed matter or announcement relating thereto or for the promotion thereof.  
I make these observations in order that a wrong impression may not be had by anyone reading said notice, and in order that persons that are not familiar with the order's position on Sunday observance may know that the order stands for Sunday observance.  
J. H. LANGSTON,  
Supreme Representative.

### RAY IN THE FLOOD

Ray, Ariz., Jan. 19.  
To the Editor of The Republican.

My dear Mr. Editor, we have had some rains here also. The mines were shut down and the railroad washed out. It will take a week to make repairs. Only first class mail is coming in. The smelter at Hayden is shut down. It is strange that you have not heard of it as it has been so for the past three days. If you will quit writing fool editorials and attend to getting the news you will sell more papers.

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